HAVANA, Sept. 30, 1856.

fumerous Disasters at Sea-Wreck of an American Schooner-Sufferings of the Crew-Pheir Galiant Con-duct in their Difficulties-Exertions made by them to Save the Captain's Wife-Kind Treatment of the Ship-wrecked Mariners by the Cubana, do., do.

The accidents at sea have been very numerous of late. Reports are daily reaching as of casualties and disasters reeping away lives and property not equalied in any evious record of ocean calamities. The fate of the nerican brig Wild Pigeon, from Pensacola bound to Haana, is something sad—not a soul saved, and no actual nowledge of the time or place where she was lost; but the British West India Royal mail steamer Tay, ed at Cape Rojo, on her voyage from Vera Cruz to tance rendered by the Mexican war steamer Iturbida men I hear this loss spoken of as occurring from gross relessness on the part of the navigators of the vessel, the dawn of day, running but three miles distant from

e south side of Cuba, which I give as it is related by aptain Thomas, and conforming in facts to the protest can schooner Mary W., Consider Thomas, Jr., master the eastward of Cape Corrientes, on the night of the th of August. The wife of the captain was en board; Thomas Lyons, John Nuthall, Charles Welch, Julio Ante era, and Francis McClelland, a destitute seaman, at Rio Janiero. The schooner was laden New Orleans the 16th of July. The royage was with an uppleasant incident, with light weather until the August, when the day opened with heavy weather, squalls and thick flying clouds; sail was shortened se ral times until the squalls passed; at half pact 9? M. me the main sail—square sail gear parted, sail split— ing jib curried away—cabin and force astre filled, and the this and she righted. After having got all secure on , the pumps were tried and no water found, or not deck, the pumps were tried and no water found, or not more than usual; probably absorbed by the cargo. August 21 passed the island of Barbadees and took departure from South Point light, finding previous observations correct. Course was shaped to pass between St. Vincout and St. Loile, and sighted both the following morning at a cicle k. 24th, passed the island of Jamaica at the south weather boavy and equally to the 27th, when passed the Great caymans, 6 a. M., the latand visible from the deck; course for Cape San Antonio. N. 55 deg. wort; steered W. N. W. and the wind beach in them off, laid oourse N. W. by W. and again changed W by N.; next course for Cape San Antonio. N. 55 deg. wort; steered W. N. W. and again changed W by N.; next course is well as the prevent of the cape Corrientes. With the utmost difficulty lives raved, as they were without the possibility of seconing an extra piece of clothing. Mrs. Thomas got to the compasion, naving jumped from her berth when the wessel struck only in time to be liked from the grave to which the vessel struck only in time to be liked from the grave to which the order of the compasion, naving jumped from her berth when the westel struck only in time to be liked from the grave to which the order of the compasion of the western without hood and not half coined, and the persons were left standing unon a covar rece—their only looking its ragged spurs—barren and interminable to their view in extent, without food and not half coined, and the lemals without any garment for a sequence made up a true for hirs. Themas, or a covering, and be and up her left with strips cut from ther own sleader acock, where it would be best spared. Capt Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, and three men started the next morning to the weatward in search of assistance and food, and after travelling for three days over the craggy pathway, leaving footprints of blood at every step, to we will be obtained for with the like and the they found the balance of the crew in the most meersble condities, one of them raving bally injured his legand foot in jumping upon the rocks from the mast, as the
vosel was going down. As is ofth the case with coral
formations, the deep water comes close to the rocks, so
that the wave gives back nothing the it embraces. Government officers came with the old man, foot luis Line,
Toodora law, and Jose Validez Pricto, with six thoras and
as abundance of provisions and modicines for the sick and
wented of the party. They reached the redicance of
one of the Laws and passed the night. Next marraing
they were removed to the house of Toodora Laza, and
misre distant. Every care was extended to them that
was required—food, clothing for Mrs. Thomas and the
men. They were kept four days at leadero Lup's in
order to recruit them. A physician came from iffecen
lasgnes distance to operate on the foot and lag of Thos.
Lyon, who was hadly wounded. An examination was isstituted by the locateuthority, an aicaide, Joquia Llanuss.
by mears of an interpreter, Manuel Oliver, siter which
they were all placed in a cart carefully fitted up, drawn
by iour ozen, and conveyed across the counter to the
visings of Catalina, fitteen insques from the residence of
Toodora Lano. At this visings the officers and the people
were full of kindness, administering to every wast of the
Yaakee culterers. They remained sevention days, untiall wee in consulted to irave in good health, when, under
the circulum of the district officers, they were sent forward to Hawann. Money does not pay for a thousand
kindnesses ministered by Spatish hearts, and I have
given it ess particulars, not because they are uncommon,
but that we may know how titule we find on the suiterings of these who go down to the sea in ships, "and how
charty indicates and officers and we have been made by the
Cantac State Countil to the Outpin General to the suiterings of the atth who were the suiter of the worked stranger, golden by the kalady the weaking
the weeker of the

I do not suppose you are very much interested in the Bouth, in any way; and yet it would be well for you and all Bouth, in any way; and yet it would be well for you and all persons who speak of the South, in reference to siavery, to discriminate a little, and avoid sweeping charges. In a late number of the Harato you speak of the whole South as raising negroes for sale. Now, if you were fully informed on the subject, you would know that Virginia and portions of Maryland are the principal regions in which negroes are thus raised for sale and Jowah family named Davis, living in Petersburg, Va., are the largest buyers of and speculators in negroes are results and the subject of and speculators in negroes are sold to speculators in negroes are sold to speculators in negroes are sold to speculators in North Carolina further South, are carried by their North Carolina further South, are carried from North Carolina further South, are carried from North Carolina for the flavor of the flavor

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, Sept., 29, 1856.

The Russian Circular—Embarra ment of Louis Napoleon's Position in Regard to Naples—His Promise to England, and his fears of the Murat Party—Fresh Variations in the Political Barometer—Accident to the Countess de Fitz-

the Political Barometer—Accident to the Counters de Fiz-james—Spanish Affairt—New Accessions to the Jardine des Plantes, de., de.

It is worthy of remark that the Moniteur has not thought proper to publish in its official "columns the very impor-tant circular which Prince Gortschakoff, the Rassian Min-ister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed to the representa-tives of the Empsor Alexander II., at foreign courts.

That document, take in conjunction with the Gostem-point distributions with the Court of Naules, or, if we

the official journal.

The Emperor, it has been for some time known, has been induced with the greatest difficulty to give his acquiescence in the present measures against Naples. Then why not, it will'be asked, have been more cautious at the recert Conference? It was Count Walewsky, his own specially appointed Minister, who broached the subject at which I am not at liberty to particularise, but waich I know to be of excellent authority, I have heard that the standard of rebellion the moment the allied fleets are in right, and because he hears at the same time

hable that engagement. Then thy down he had now per some that has we we have a became the same with a seal to the same that he were the per some that he was the hand the same that he were the per some that he was the head of the person of t

beavily on the 30th along the hills near loss d'Almont, and on the 21st a sharp frost took place in the same locality.

A melancholy accident happened a few days since to the Countess Charles de Flizgames, at her country house at Morley, where gome p ivate theorems were competed the counters have been a moment in the grounds, and accidentally trod on a luci fer match, which immediately igniting, set fire to her dress, and in an instant she was caveloped in flumes. In the excetement are aboved under, the countess ran towards a pand at the end of the laws, istending to cast herself in, but her rapid motion locreated the fury of the lames and her shrinks an last called some persons to her assistance, who succeeded in extinguishing them, not, however, until the had suffered severely from them. It is noped that no fatal result will follow, though she hen in a state of great sedering.

The Bourse panks—for it really approaches this epithet—still continues and shares, for the account, left of yesterday at est. 16c.

Lively speciations as to O'Donnell's chances in Soain of boding on in the perious venture be that undertaken exhibited of Marchal Narvaez having received his pass ports, thus enabling that arch pirit of the storm it return to Madrid, allows una historial has returned the some and more obliged to seek protection from the dederatos, who, repersing time as a isomos, will specify each him away to supply his place with fruit of greater perfection. The retirement of all Cantero risk him of an embarrassing collegue, who painfully remaded him of his part political life, and followed him step by each fine and political life, and followed him step by a step like the ghost of Banque, but the bed on which the Marchal has thus found replace will probably only prove one of the run. The Canna is furious with M. Rits Roman, too, for an open run at the but of the first but the greater but to that mit later, to the effect that "the greater but to the description.

ife, and followed him step by step like the short of Eanquo; but the bed on which the Marshal has thus found rep me will probably only prove ose of the rit. The Union is in ricus with M. Rica Rossa, too, for an onservation surficus with M. Rica Rossa, too, for an onservation surficus with M. Rica Rossa, too, for an onservation surficus of the church property having been at easy disposed of, what remained was not important. There was consequently, no disadvantage in suspending all farther raics, and by so doing the Spanish Cabines, could send a Minister Plenipotentiary to Rome, with a certainty of re-cetablishing friendly relations win the Head of the Church."

Thus spoke the man, "asys the Union, in whom is personitee the moderate element of the present Spanish intuity. In truth, the remark very mone resembles a butter joke. A singular moderation certainty is that, after having sold the greater part of their property, the remained would be generously lift to them. Just as if a traveller, de petice by robbers, were told, "We have taken everything from you, even to your most indispensable garments, but we have left you your old wire out shoes, which we do not want. Appreciate properly our aminess, and shake hands."

We know not what reply the clerry will make to such an advance, but wake M. Rica Rossa for a moderado of an extremely taive description. However that may be, his words became the signal for the late crisis. At the idea of suppending, even for a moment, the sale of the property taken from the church, two progressiats mean here of the Cabuset, M. Canter and M. Bazari were seized with religious coropies. They existently work which emanated from the constituent Cortes, and the consequence was that, in the end, they gave in their resignation.

The menageite of the Jardin des Plantes has just been enriched by the arrival of several animals. One is a fine constituent of the cabuser of the constituent of the lates that the distance of the constituent of the lates are two

Our Lima Correspondence.

Lua, Pera, Sept. 12, 1856.

Counterfeit "Vales de Consolid on" - Veto of Bill to
Abelish Recruiting—A Priest Banished—Restrictions
upon the Press—El Herallo Su: nded—Odebrations—

Deplorable State of the Country Gen rally-Confederation of South American Republics-The American Minister and American Residents-Ourious Story Regarding Trea-

In consequence of the falsification of Peruvian rules de consolidacion and billetes de manumirion in Europe, the overnment has issued a decree demanding the owners of government has issued a decree demanding the owners of such documents to present them within a few days to the Direccion del Credito Nacional, to be inspected. If found valid, they will be sealed with the seal of the office, adding the wor! "legitime," and signed by the Director—they are then to be presented to the President. Those of a suspicious character will be investigated judicially. The Peruvian Ministers at London and Washington are instructed to make like inspections. This will be of no avail, for the seal and name of the director or minister can be counterfeited and added to the spurious reles. The amount counterfeited and added to the spurious reles.

passed a law to prevent forcible recruiting of the army, and to set at liberty those recruits already taken. Castilla vetoed the bill, declaring this his principal means of sustaining the government from insurrection within and invasion from without. He is not feelish enough to give

The condition of Americans in Lima caus for the immediate autention of our government. Long and notorious have been the existing difficulties between them and our Mitrister. Mr. John Handelph Clay. One of the many duties of a Minister is to exteed a protecting hand it his countrymen, and see that injustice is not done them. But Mr. Clay unfortunately doce not seem to take this view of his efficial responsibilities. Our government should ray immediate attention to this, and reward the merits of Mr. Clay by sending him to another country, where his prejudices will not bind his eyes to facts.

There are many fabulous accounts of immense treasures being concealed under the ground of st. Peter's charcaby the Jeauts just before their expulsion from the country. An old Jenuit has returned from Europe with papers and charts of the church, and, with permission of the government, is excavating in the place inducated by his drawings. Ho has already found the key that opens the door to the subterranean wealth He expects to find seven militions. According to agreement the government is to have four, he two and the church one million. The Jesuits had subterranean passages between several churches and their colleges.

The Convention for the last two weeks hasheld only secret assisting, so that we know few of its acts. There is strong suspicion that it is fer menting a conspiration of the Convention, requesting permission to call another Convention, should the members of this form a conspiration, as a constitute of the members of this form a conspiration of the content of the content of the content of the content of the permission of the sustained in one of the ports, but re-embarked as drivened to Chelle But it has comfort. The pepers of Lima say that South Peru is tranquil, that one of Echenique's generals landed in one of the ports, but re-embarked as drivened to Chelle But it has removed privately that Echenique and Vivance hare arrived and revocutionized several of the Southern provinces.

In North Peru an attempt was made to revolutionize to favor of Gen. Castillo, but the insurrection was crushed with the death of Col. Colons, has son and several officer of the insurgents. Several of the government troops were wounded.

of the insurgents. Several of the government troops were wounded.

A Card from One of the Delaware Fremont Electors.

Under the head of "Nigger Worshippers," there appeared in the last number of the Republican State Covvention, held in this towa (Dover, on Monday last, which, after siving the names of those who were relected as electoral candidates, says, in relation to myself.—

The nomination of the latter gentlemae, (Wm. P. Nick error, Esq.,) we unders'and, was a practical joke, very successfully earried out by two or three democrass."

Such imputations upon my character as a man, if they had come from any respectable source, would have been noticed in such manner as, in my opinion, gross sourcality should always be.—by pire onal charitisem mt, but the recent unpublished history of the Reposter is of a character so corrupt and so degrading as not to entitle those who control it to the not co of grutlemes.

But, as persons at a distance unfamiliar with the reck leasness of statements which, to those who know them as a leading obaracteristic of the Reposter editors, may be led to suppose that the "practions joke" really was played by the two or three democrats referred to. I doem it property declare that I should despise myself if thought that "two or three democrats referred to. I doem it property declare that I should despise myself if thought that "two or three," or any number of democrats could us me for any purpose of theirs, no matter what. I think it will be found in November next that there are much greater jokes going than the nomination of a Fremout electoral tisket.

I have been selected by a most respectable and horopable class of clintens of this State as a candidate for the effice of elector of the Fremout party. If they are ratisfied with me, I am with them; and if any man suppose the hade cought to my man suppose that the order of the free of the country. If they are ratisfied with me, I am with them; and if any man suppose the hade nough to impose myself uses any class of my fellow citizens as

The Opera in New York. PHILADELPINA, Oct. 4, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERAL?. lian Opera affairs worse than ever, this season. On my recent visit I found that Max Maretzek had been driven from the Academy of Music to more unostentations quar-ters, at the Assembly Rooms. On inquiring of some of the stockholders, largely interested in the Academy, I received the following statements, which if true—and I conclude they must be—should be known:—

pay the sum of \$24,000 rent for the Academy of Music. ;

2. Nor has there been any difficulty about stockholders

having their 200 seals at every performance.

3. The difficulty has consisted solely in the demand of the committee for the best seats. The empressario did object to this, for two reasons, one was that it deprived him of the power of accommodating his best patrons with the choicest seats, and another was that it took from him a large portion of legitimate receipts on which a manager would rely. And yet, if the committee had manifested a fair spirit of accommodation, even this obstacle could have been surmounted, since Max effered to give them the 200 or 250 tickets of admission to the Academy for every one of his performances; and by the payment of fitty cents extra, each could have been made a received seat, or been permanently located.

But became only a matter of dollars and cents, and on a very small case at that. For lastance, Max would in a year give from fifty to seventy five or more opera nights. If first, then 325 would secure the stockholder, and yet may stockholder for \$25.

Now what a bagastellor for \$25.

Now what a bagastellor for Max. And set, for this patry hedividual sum, the people of your great metropolis are deprived of the luxury of the regular Italian Opera. A sum, too, which not one into not the subscribors would stick at an instant over a piece of goods or a champagne supper.

So much says a Philadelphian for your cod ish a sistocracy of the Empire City. And yet it will not do to put it in this light. This is no work of the cod and in the prominest stockholders) the work of the Executive Committee of the company which owns the Acatemy of Music They have been disposed to affix ruch terms to the lease that no responsible party could or would take; and they can have but one motive. They wish (a common New York trick) to depreciate the shares to a very low point, and then buy them all in and make a regular stock job bing concern out of it.

In the meantime, your music loving people are robbest of their accussomed pleasure. Your shopkeepers con plain that trade suffers by shuting the Opera Ho

laraci S. Love, of Beioti, Wis., for improvement in har vesters.

Abosew W. Putnam, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for improvement in mach nery for cleaning wool.

Gwen Redmood, of Rochester, N. Y., for improved sash locks.

Cass. C. Reinhardt, of Baltimore, Md., for improvement in glass or cas then trues leads.

Chas. Spossord, of Amesbury, Mass., for improved machine for cetting treegs as forms.

Caleb C Walworth, of Boston, Mass., for improved machine for finishing sas pipe fittings.

Win. E. Ward, of Port Chester, N. Y., for improvement in nut machines.

Caleb C. Walworth, of Boston, Mass., for Improvement in the Machines.

Caleb C. Walworth, of Boston, Mass., for Improvement in the Machines.

Caleb C. Walworth, of Boston, Mass., for Improvement in the Ward, of For Improvement in brick machines.

Alexander J. Walker, of New York, N. Y., for improve deb tracket for door springs.

Win. B. Weed, of Fitchburg, Mass., tor improved hoop mechine.

Wm. B. Wood, of Fitchburg, Mass., for improved hoop mechine.

Eerj F. Storievant, of Skowhegan. Mo., assignor to Elmer Townsend, of Boston, Mass., for improvement to round files.

Milton D. Whipple, of Charlestown, Mass., assignor to A. B. Ely, of Newtown, Mass., for improvement in outling round files.

W. P. Coleman of New Orleans, La., for improvement in mill stene days.

ung round free.

W. P. Coleman of New Orleans, La., for improvement in mill stone dress.

Carlos French, of Seymour, Coun., for improvement in colled springs for railroad cars.

Exessus — M. Thompson, of New Orleans, La., for improvement in formaces for burning wet fuel. Patented 10th. April, 1855.

Lotter Boardman, of East Haddem, Conn., for improvement in buff for polishing spoons and other articles. Paterted Becomber 15, 1843.

Charles St. Joun, Henry A. Barr, Afbert H. Wright, and James M. Riblet, of New York, N. Y., assignoes of Henry A. Wells, &c'd for improvement in manufacturing has bodies. Fatented April 25, 1846.

John P. Sterwood, of Sandy Hill, N. J., assignor to Calvin Adams, ressued to said Sherwood, for improvement is door locks. Fatented Becomber 17, 1842. Respond to said Adams, ressued to said Sherwood, for improvement is door locks. Fatented Becomber 17, 1842. Respond to said Adams, May 13, 1851.

Deprices.—Daniel Wilson, of Nashua, N. H., or design for parior cooking stoves.

Russell Wreeler and Stephen A. Bailey of Ulica, N. Y., for design for cylical local stoves.

Hudson E. Bridge, of St. Louis, Mo., for design for stoves.

Johd Gott, of Albany, N. Y., for design for busts of J.

Russeil Wreeler and Stephen A. Balley of Circa, N. Y., for for design for cylindrical cost stoves.

Hudson E. Bridge, of St. Louis, Mo., for design for stoves.

Johd Gott, of Albany, N. Y., for design for busts of J. C. Fremon.

N. E. Vedder and Wm. L. Sanderron, of Trov, N. Y., assignors to North. Chase & North, of Philadelphia, Pa., for design for stoves.

S. W. Gibbs, of Albany, N. Y., assignor to North, Chase & North of Philadelphia, Pa., for design for stoves.

Jacob Beesly and Edward J. Belacer, of Paliadelphia, Pa., assignor to Creased, Stuart & Peterson, of same place, for design for cooking store blates. N. S. Vedder, of Troy, N. Y., assignor to Grad, Retaining et Grad, Rotaining et Grad, Retaining et Grad, Rotaining et Grad, Retaining et Grad, Rotaining et Grad, Rotaining

Commerce of the Port of New York—Imports and Exports.

The quantity and value of certain articles imported

33,113 Soap, bxz...2.000 108 Coddsh, lbs.48,425 6,143 Fish, bbis.... 115 339 Tobacco, hbds 2 1,331 W oil, bbis... 30 1,312 Domestics, bis 34

Tobacco, hhds. 12 \$2.282 Powder, kgs.1,003 \$1,882 Rum, bbis... 76 1,350 \$5,515

Message of the Governor of Vermont. Gov. E) and Fletcher sent bis annual message to the Legislature of Vermont immediately after his inaugura-tion on the 16th inst. The Governor thus refers to the af-

Beef. 10
Pork 311
Butter lbs 1.692
Lard 9,348
Tobacco, bales 6t
Sugar, bzs. 55
Rioc, bbls 38 1 hrons. . V he. 4,667 4,976 1,891 82,041 1,321 27,082 2,117 3,620 572 | Page | | Chalk. | 600 | Cheese | 16 | 688 | 686 | Chiga | 12 | 21 | 17 | Chiga | 12 | 2026 | Chiga | Chig Total.

Flour, bbls. 250 \$1,750 Lumber ft.849,820 Domestics, bg 85 4,198 Tarpent'e, bbls 55 Candles, bxs. 100 380 I. R. goods, cs. 66 Drugs, cs. 52 2,683 Roin, bbls. 337 Hardware. 350 7,016 Wd ware, cs. 6 Furniture. 6 4,460 Shoots & hbds 836 Ecgars. 21 2,032 Wagons. 4 Dry goods. 1 267

Total form and politics of the nation.—

The national republic which our fathers established, rested for its ground work upon the great principle of the natural freedom and equality of man, and the inalication of the natural freedom and equality of man, and the inalication of the natural freedom and equality of man, and the inalication of the natural freedom and equality of man, and the inalication of the carry of the control, a system of domestic talevery existed in some of the colonies which united together to shake of oppression and to found a nation, whose vitalizing principle should be the civil and religious freedom of its popicy vt. by the common opinion of all the early patricts and etacts man from every section of all the early patricts and etacts man from every section of all the early patricts and etacts man from every section of all the early patricts and etacts man from every section of all the early patricts and the cardinal principle of the country and the anomalous nature of the evil would permit; that the funders of the republic considered liberty to be unitonal and the cardinal principle of the government, and slavery local and exceptional; that they aimed to spread the bicestages of the one over the wide extent of the rational torritory, and to confine the evils of the other within its already established limits; and that such was the plan and practice of the government in its carler days of parity, is conclusively shown by the terms of the Declar tion of independence, the ordinance of 1187, the careful avoidance of the word slave in the contituent, the probletion, under the soverest penalities, of the African shave trade, and the abundant tealimony of Washington, Jiferson, Madison, Monroe, Heary, and many other early relatesmen, both from the North and the South, in regard to the blighting influences of shaver and the visit of the probabition of extendion. That, on the other hand, the government has now widely deviated from, and even thally reversed, the principles and practice of the early republ

this port during the week ending and including Friday. Oct. 10, 1816, were as follows:—

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK-VALUE

| Constant

Cotton, bales. 168 \$6,391 Ex.l'gw'd,bxs 625 \$2,824 Fustic, tons. 25 656 \$9,861 \$2,679 754 620

Wheat, bu. . 20,941 \$34,647 Rosin, bbis .. 975 \$1,776 Tobacco, bds. 112 \$13,104 Rests, bbls... 781 \$1,250 Po. bexes. 79 1,426 Logwood, tons 25 437 Total...... \$16,280 Flour, bbls... 8.365 \$54,847 S'g mach., cs... 2 \$240 Corn, bus... 2,096 2,770 \$57,857 Total. \$7000 \$6,189 Rice, bbls... 20 \$221 Wheat, bus... 2,528 16,297 W'bone, ibs... 4,478 Rye...... 519 466 Logw'd, tons. 56 900

Wheat, bus...5 351 \$7,855 Rye, bus.... 2,511 \$1,416 Total.... Wheat, bu...12,810 \$4,350 Staves......4,700

\$94,990

89,926

\$740

tions have rolled in tides of mighty impoles to their assistance. The imprisonment of a foreigner, who had simply declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. was recently considered, by our government, an insult to the majesty of the nation, and on a remote sea our ships of war owned their frowning portholics and aternity demanded the immediate release of the prisons.

But citizens of this and other States of our confederacy, who have emigra ed to Kansas, a pertion of our own country under the direct authority of the federal government, with the intention of making that Territory their home, relying on the assurances of that government that they should be "let in perfect freedom to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way," have, by lawless and repeated invarions of the neople of another State, he en deprived of the dearest rights of freemen; their lives and property have been intreatened and destroyed, and they have been subjected by those invaders to the most cruel and tyrannical encomments which have characterized modern legislation; and yet, rotwithstending their frequent appeals to the President for relief, none has been afforded them; their robbers and murderers remain unpunished, some even in official portions unser the federal government, and obedience to the pretended laws of the Territory is enforced by the armed soldiery of the United States.

The recollection of our own early history was Commonwealth should awaken in our breasts the liveliest sympathy for our brestnen who are struggling for freedom in Kansas. Verment was once the seeme of similar depredations, hardships and crucities. Her early settlers were ejected from their possessions, and were desiled all law and justice, by the emissaries of a government which wrongfully claimed dominion over them.

I carnectly suggest to your careful deliberation the question whether, in view of the great wrongs to which our citizens in Kansas are subjected, and the utter neglect of the general government to protec

Our country has not only lavished her blood and treasure to secure her own liberty, but when distant nations have sought to be free. her sympathy and her contributions have rolled in tides of mighty impulse to their assistance. The imprisonment of a for-igner, who had simply declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the limited States was recently considered by our cases.

A Voice from the Welsh.

The following is a translation of a series of resolutions submitted to Mr. Fremont by the deputation appointed by the meeting which adopted them:—
NATIONAL BEPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF THE WELSE

by the meeting which adopted them:—

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF THE WELSH CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We, the citizens of Pennsylvania, regardless of past political creeds, assembled by delegates in the Court House, Danville, Montour county, Fa., on Tossday, October 7. for the purpose of expressing their concurrence in the Just rentiments of the republican platform, and their determination to aid all in their power the election of Col. J. C. Frement to the Presidential chair. They desire to arrest the further pregress of slavery, so that free labor in free Territeries, as provided for by the constitution, be reserved for themselves and their descendants.

They resard the repeal of the Missouri convermise as a violation of a sacred compact, and the policy of the present administration as unconstitutional, as it is dangerous to the Innon. and destructive to the best interests the American people.

In view of these considerations, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Reroived, That, with that illustrious Welshman. Thomas lefterson, we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are been for said quality and the oursuit of happiness, and that whereard the strength which are now being made to extend the read of shaving and opportunity and oppress a free people, as unconstitutional and directly and the oursuit of happiness, and that whereard the electric opposed to thore noble principles vonebasfed American illusers in that undying instrument, the Bealaration of Incidence is that undying instrument, the Bealaration of Incidence is that undying instrument, we be beared american illusers in that undying instrument, we be believed to manifalia and perceivance of the Welshpapoje, we desire to manifalia and perceivance of the Welshpapoje, we desire to manifalia and perceivance of the Welshpapoje, we desire to manifalia and perceivance of the welshpapoje, we desire to manifalia and particular engineers of the republican of the rein laud down, and do all moor power to secure the electron of colone